



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HISTORICAL NOTES

HISTORIC HOUSES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

This Society has received for reviewing, from the publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, through Hammond's Book Store, a copy of *Historic Houses of South Carolina*, by Hariette Kershaw Leiding.

The book is handsomely finished in the same style as the Smith book, *Dwelling Houses of Charleston*, and contains one hundred full page illustrations, most of them photographs. The pictures constitute one of its permanent values; several of them being from old prints or paintings of houses of interest, now no longer in existence.

The book contains a great deal of material of interest and entertainment, and adds in many ways to the literature about the State, especially the coast country. The style is easy and anecdotal; the necessary historical details are interspersed with many personal stories long current in print and conversation, and well worth preserving. The material is taken chiefly from printed sources and family tradition. Unfortunately much of it was not verified, and the book will have to be very carefully used as an authority, for it contains many errors, some of them concerning historical characters, which could have been avoided by consulting easily accessible authorities.

Most of the genealogy and personal accounts should not be taken as they stand without verifying; even in the case of persons who have lived so recently as Major Theodore G. Barker and his wife, formerly Miss Louisa King, daughter of Judge Mitchell King, the error is made of stating that Major Barker married "Miss Louisa Fitzsimmons;" Major Barker's sister married Dr. Christopher FitzSimons, which probably caused the confusion.

The house now used as the residence of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church is stated (p. 10) to have been built by a Mr. Belinger; the records show that it was begun by Ralph Izard of Fair Spring, was unfinished at the time of his death; in the division of his estate, it fell to his daughter Louisa Charlotte, who died unmarried in 1825; it was sold in 1829 to Col. Thomas Pinckney,

and in 1866, his daughter Rosetta Ella, the widow of Ralph Stead Izard sold it to the Rt. Rev. Patrick N. Lynch. (*Dwelling Houses of Charleston*, p. 250.)

The account of Henry Laurens (pp. 42-44) is woefully mixed; the dates concerning Laurens and those of James Crockatt as given by Dr. Wallace in his *Henry Laurens* seems to have exchanged places; from Mrs. Leiding's book, it would appear that Henry Laurens was a merchant in London in 1739, when according to the birth date which is given, he was only five years old! Other dates are also given which make him seem even more wonderfully precocious. As a matter of fact, he was born in 1724. A correct account of the escape from being buried alive, when an infant of one year, of Martha, daughter of Henry Laurens and afterwards the wife of Dr. David Ramsay, will be found in the Wallace life of Laurens, and also in detail in Dr. Ramsay's memoir of his wife.

On page 76, Josia Quincy, Jr., of Massachusetts, who visited here in 1773, and kept a journal often quoted, and several times printed, recently in full by the Massachusetts Historical Society, is given as "Sir Joshua Quincy."

The date of the settlement of South Carolina is frequently anticipated by several years, as on page 132, when Anthony Cordes is made to arrive and settle on French Santee in 1665, some twenty years before his actual arrival.

In the account of Boone Hall, long in hands of the descendants of Major John Boone, who came out with the first fleet, and received a grant to the Boone Hall land before 1695, the statement is made that a Daniel Boone is buried in the family burying grounds. There is an unmarked brick tomb on this plantation, and the parish register of Christ Church shows that Major Thomas Boone was buried on his plantation in 1749, but the name of Daniel does not appear in any line of the family so far as the records show.

On page 207, Middleton Place, under the head "Middleton Gardens" is disposed of in four lines as the "old Pinckney place;" it had several owners before Henry Middleton married in 1741, the only child of John Williams, who had acquired the lands composing it. Thus it came into the Middleton family, and has remained in the hands of Middleton descendants ever since, but at no time in its history, was it ever owned by a Pinckney.

The accounts of the Pinckney family is also confused. Charles Pinckney 1757-1824, who was Governor of South Carolina, minister to Spain, and who made a draft of the Constitution, was *not* a son of Chief Justice Pinckney and Eliza Lucas, but was a grand-nephew, being a son of Colonel Charles Pinckney (1731-1784) and Frances Brewton, a grandson of Major William Pinckney (1703-1766) and Ruth Brewton. Major Wm. Pinckney was a brother of Charles Pinckney, the Chief Justice. General Thomas was *not* the author of the much quoted "millions for defence" phrase, but his brother General Charles Coatesworth Pinckney, on whose tombstone in St. Michael's churchyard the sentence is to be found.

The account of the Middleton family is as confused as that of the Pinckneys. On page 24, *John* Middleton should be given as the owner of Crowfield, not his brother Thomas. Page 25, Henry A. Middleton and Henry Middleton of Ashville, North Carolina, were wholly different persons, first cousins once removed. Henry Middleton had no connection with Crowfield.

Arthur Middleton was the *father*, not the grandfather of Governor Henry Middleton, and Henry Middleton of the Revolution was his grandfather, not his great grandfather.

Thomas Ferguson of the Revolution (p. 54), was the son of James Ferguson of Goose Creek by his wife Ann Barker, daughter of Thomas Barker and half-sister of John Parker. He was thus of one of the best families which then existed in the low country and went to Parkers Ferry with his uncle John Parker. His subsequent life shows that he was a man of education and by no means the poor unlettered boy to be inferred from Dr. Johnson's account.

Thomas Ferguson of the Revolution (p. 56), was not the founder but the grandson of Thomas Ferguson, the founder of the family.

Among further errors to be noted, are the following:

The statement that McDuffie fought a duel with "Colonel Cunningham," should be "Colonel Cumming." It is well known that he fought two duels with Colonel Cumming of the well known family of Augusta, Georgia. Again, General Gonzales did not marry "Mary Elliott," but her sister "Harriet Rutledge Elliott" daughter of Hon. William Elliott. Mary married Mr. Andrew Johnstone. Thomas Rhett Smith, the father of Mrs. William Elliott, was born in 1769 and not in 1800. We have never heard

of any brother of Mrs. Elliott who grew to manhood named "Thomas Rhett Smith, Jr." Again what is known now as "The Point" at Beaufort, South Carolina, at one time called "Blacks Point" was not built upon until after the death of "Tuscarora John Barnwell" and Washington and Carteret Streets do not extend to the Point. The "John Barnwell" who married Sarah Bull, was the great-grandson not grandson of "Tuscarora" John. The oldest house in Beaufort was certainly not built in 1690, as the town was not directed to be built until 1712. Only a part of Beaufort District was known as the "Indian Land." The house built by Captain Edward Barnwell, now occupied by Mrs. O'Dell, so far from being built "with substantial wings" and a "very large piazza" to accommodate his large family, did not receive those additions until many years after his death. Mr. James Elliott, never became a bishop, it was his brother, Stephen Elliott who became bishop of Georgia. No smoking dinner was left by any family at Beaufort at the time of its evacuation in November, 1861, and was devoured by the incoming army, for no part, either of the navy or army of the United States came to the town until several days after the evacuation.

In spite of the many errors, some of them serious, the book serves a very valuable purpose; it will awaken an interest and pride in the old places, and help to preserve the personal and traditional accounts of many communities.

The type of early country house which remains, show that the plantation homes as a rule, were not as handsome or as stately as those of Virginia; possibly because Charleston was the social center, and most of the low-country planters had houses in town, and for the provincial and later period, Charleston houses were very fine. Very many of the best of the early country houses were destroyed during the later period of the War between the States, those along the Ashley River having been, from all accounts, very handsome, most of them built of brick, but enough remain to show the general type of the country house, which seems to have been chiefly built of wood, and to have been a plain square house of from four to eight rooms with a central hall.